Estatatatat at atatatat at atatatatata PRICE TWO CENTS;

VOL. 7-NEW SERIES NO 344.

MISS POLLARD'S DOWNFALL.

Her Relations With Colonel Freckinridge Tate Back to Her Girihood.

SOME OF HER HOSTESSES TESTIFY

They Make it Appear That She Was Led Acres by Breckinridge... Rhodes Said to Have Visited Her Constantly.

few days ago and not ad-vidence by Judge Bradley. Her Miss

at she saw evenest.

isits to the girl was in chastity.

to business of the house.

The cotransferidge tell Miss morning.

ieen and eighteen years nies on top of her head. Farrell, the witness said pridge and Miss Pollard

helby conducted the cross-exami-of Sarah Guest. He waded right out preliminaries. "Sarah," he was many years have you been a house of ill fame in Lexing-

w long have you known Mr. Far-

n.' and a smile went around the room at Mr. Farrell's expense. Claude de la Roche Francis was e stated a few days ago, He stated he had met Miss Pollard at No.

25 and keeps bearders there, was next witness, and she gave testimony cerning Miss Poliard's residence with but there was nothing in the testi-

What Mrs. Kate Burt Knew

lady, who gave her name as Mrs. e W. Burt, a clerk in the General Office, was the next witness.

have heard of her," said the witness,

Aliss Pollard had not returned, so arisely went for her, and while as gone Miss. Burt said she had a boarder in a house at the corner reteath and F streets, in this city, alle there had seen a young woman she believed to be Miss Pollard, was not certain on that point. Miss Pollard returned to the oen, Mrs. Burt recognized her.

ou know what Miss Pollard's conas at that time-that is, was o become a mother?" asked Judge and Mrs. Burt nodded assent, examined by Colonel Thompson, t said when Colonel Breckinridge Walter, of Kentucky, who board-but who was absent at the time. Breckinridge had gone upstairs room, but she did not w how long he remained there.

oster. Mrs. Burt had seen Col

M-s. Ketcham's Deposition.

opening of a depositon, which Mr. the began to read, was the signal for this from the court-room. The dem was that Mrs. M. A. Ketcham, of 1881-85-00, when she boarded at Mrs. ham's house, while attending Sayre-ute, in that town. James C. Rhodes I regularly every three weeks at Ketcham's house to see Miss Pol-and her ard, and her mother came once or twice while she was there. The deponent did not see any signs about Miss Pollard that indicated that she was about to become or had become a mother. Mrs. Ketcham was asked it Professor James Lane Allen. the Kentucky novelist, had called on Miss Pollard at her house, but the deponent did The reading of Mrs. Ketcham's deposi-

tion was continued after the recess. It was shown by the deposition that an attempt had been made through questions asked the deponent during her examination, to implicate Colonel Swope and other citizens of Lexington with Miss Pollard, but Mrs. Ketchymia anasyars were all 19 out Mrs. Ketcham's answers were all to ffect that Miss Pollard acted in a modest

nner, as a chaste and good girl. To knowledge of Mrs. Ketcham, Colone Swope had never come to her house to see Miss Pollard. When Miss Pollard came to board with the deponent in 1881 she were dresses to the top of her shoes, and Breckinridge had a room in her house for a short time while Miss Poliard was

Mrs. Hoyt's Affidavit. Mr. Farreil, the young lawyer for the plaintiff from Lexington, read the deposition of Mrs. Mary F. Hoyt, sister of Mrs. Ketcham, who testified that Miss Pollard told her that she had agreed to marry lams C. Bhoads on condition that

marry James C. Rhoads on condition that he paid for her education. Miss Pollard was absent from Lexington from July 6th to September 2, 1886, saying she had gone with her aunt.
"Did you know Colonel A. M. Swope?" was naked the deponent.

"Did he call on Miss Pollard?" "To my knowledge he never called on Miss Pollard while she was at my house." Miss Pollard, said the deponent, occu pled a down-stales room leading to the street, but Mrs. Hoyt did not think that

Miss Pollard could have received any visitors there without her knowledge.

Like her sister, Mrs. Hoyt had never noticed anything about Miss Pollard that was not proper. Miss Pollard had left the Sayre Institute, because of humiliation over the action of Mr. Rhodes in telling the principal there that he was paying for Miss Pollard's tultion on condition that she marry him:

Miss Poliard Absent a Good Deal. twenty-seven years. The The deposition of Major H. B. Mc-1 Colonel Breckinridge Chilian, principal of the Sayre Female Institute, where Miss Pollard was a pupil, was next read. The Major produced the school records, which showed that Miss Pollard was absent a great deal during her first year at the school-some times for a week at a time. The deponent did tween Colonel Breckinridge and Miss Pollard, and he had never seen anything about her to excite surprise as to her

DID ROSEBERY THREATEN?

His Resignation Alleged to Have Been

Held Over His Associates. LONDON, March 15.-The Standard Lord Rosebery threatened to resign the is that the final vote shall be taken on premiership unless the House of Commens negatived the Labouchere amendment. Nothing will satisfy the Irish representatives, the Standard says, but the repudiation by Lord Rosebery limself of the interpretations which the ists have placed upon his speech erence to England's conversion. The Times, commenting upon yester-day's proceedings in the House of Com-mons, says that the ministers were bound ment. "They have done so in a way, which, if unprecedented and somewhat grotesque, has answered the purpose."

The Times also says: "It is under-the bill coss." stood that Lord Rosebery will deal at the bill pass

ment the committee by nominating Mr. T. J. Condon and Mr. David Sheshy in the hope of excluding Mr. Arthur O'Comnor, but the division on the rection of Mr. Piorence O'Driscoll was Arthur O'Connor on the committee, an the question of augmenting the commi-tee was dropped. Mr. Sullivan was for merly regarded as a Healylte, but she he has been nominated by the Dillon-ites it is suspected that he has been won over to their side. The Healyites egard the whole business as an attemp to diminish their influence in the councils, but believing that the are with them several of them intend to resign their seats in Parliament with the object of securing a popular verdict in favor of their action.

STOLE HIS LECTURES.

Ex.President Harrison Comments on a Cal-

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15,-Despite ex-President Harrison's precautions, and his expressed wish, a San Francisco paper smuggled a stenographer into his lecture-room at Statiford University the other day and printed a verbatim report. In commenting on it, Gen Harrison

"Some of our newspaper friends have greatly exercised themselves over the question: What shall we do with our expresidents? It is a question that has never troubled me much, and I have never been called upon before to offer this solution, which will be perfect so far as I am concerned: Do not steal what ngs to them. That will answer all the requirements in my case."

ORDERED TO BLUEFIELDS.

Thither With One War. Ship. WASHINGTON, March 15 .- The Secretary of the Navy to-day cabled orders to Admiral Benham, at Rio, directing him to proceed at once with one ship to Blueproceed at once with one saip to brue-fields. No particular ship is mentioned, but it is understood that the San Fran-cisco, upon which the Admiral now has his flag, will execute the order. She is faster than the other ships, except the New York, which, however, is not avail-able for the duty, but can hardly reach Bluefields in less than three weeks. The State Department has had no ad-cient from Nicaragua or Mosquito since The State Department has had no advices from Nicaragua or Mosquito since Monday, when a dispatch from Minister Baker brought the information that the British and Nicaraguan forces had both been withdrawn from the Mosquito reservation. It is well known, however, at the Department that affairs are unsettled, and the presence of an American ship is needed as a salutary measure, if nothing eise.

Hatch Auti-Option Bill.

Hatch Anti-Option Bid.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The House Committee on Agriculture to-day began consideration of the Hatch anti-option bill. The measure was read, and by unanimous consent its consideration was proceeded with under the five-minute rule. Under this rule the measure was open to amendment. The discussion to-day was very earnest, the inclination being to perfect the bill and report a as soon as possible to the House.

TURIN, March 15.—Louis Kossuth is rapidly growing weaker. Pneumonia has supervened, and his fever is greatly increased. Louis Kossuth Sinking Rapidly.

How the Senators Voted on the Question The Closing Debate Will the President Sign It?

was apparently a young school girl.

Mrs. Ketcham also testified that Colonel resolution was offered in the Senate to-day her house by Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) and laid over temporarily calling on the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior for the names of all clerks appointed, promoted, reduced, or dismissed in their respective departments since March 4, 1893, with the State to which each is credited.

At 12:30 the Bland seignlorage bill was taken up, and Mr. Carey (Rep., Wyo.) continued his speech, begun yesterday, against it. He characterized the bill as the worst blow aimed at silver since the demonetization of silver in 1873.

the Cosing Debate. The next speech on the subject was made by Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho). He said he took no comfort in voting for the bill. It was not the kind of silver legislation that suited him. He should like to

vote for a free coinage measure.

The next speaker was Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.). He said that he should vote for the bill, not because he believed it went so far as it ought to go in the interest of silver as a money metal, but because it was a move on the legislative checkerboard in the right direction. Like the Senator from Idaho, he would much prefer that it was a free coinage bill, and would vote for it with great

Mr. Palmer (Dem., III.) opposed the bill, and quoted Mr. Hewitt's statement that it proposed to coin a vacuum. It was, indeed, he said, a vacuum for it was admitted that if the whole mass of sliver purchased under the act of put on the market to-day it would bring many millions less than the amount nec-essary to discharge the Treosury notes issued for its purchase. He believed the bill to be so defective that the silver which it required to be coined would remain inert in the Treasury, and that not a single dollar could be put into circula-

Barris Calls for the Vote. Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.) had just begun an argument in favor of the bill when Mr. Harris rose, and, in his most

impressive tones, said:

"Mr. President, the hour of 2 is recorded by that clock (pointing to the clock over the main doorway) and at that hour he passage of this bill. I ask for that

Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.) asked that Mr. Pettigrew should be allowed to finish his

speech.

Mr. Harris: I object, if I were to yield to the senator from South Dakota I would feel bound to yield to other senators. I yield to nobody. (Laughter edings in the House of Com-that the ministers were bound Mr. Labouchere's amend-bes of Com-that the ministers were bound Mr. Labouchere's amend-his speech printed in the Record. It is unusual," said Mr. Harris, "but

ose." The presiding officer, Mr. Vilas (Dem., under- Wis.) declared the question to be: "Shall

The Vote in Detail.

The vote was taken and the bill pass-d-yeas, 44; nays, 31; as follows: Yeas-Allen, Bare, Berry, Blackburn, McLaurin, Martin, Mills, Michell Ork gon), Morgan, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Quny, Ransom, Rauch, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Turple, Yest, Voorhees, White, and Wolcott-44. Nays-Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Caffery, Carcy, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Fiale, Maydey Wickins, Lodge, McMillan, Me-

Hawley, Higgins, Lodge, McMillan Pherson, Manderson, Mitchell (Wis.), Mor-rill, Murphy, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Smith, Stockbridge, Vilas, Washburn,

was handelapping in the crowded galle-ries, which breach of order was rebuked by the presiding officer. Then the spectators began to desert the galleries, the Senate chamber resumed its air of quiet languor and respectability. The Republicans who voted for the bill were: Messra. Dubois, Hansbrough, Mitchell (Ore.), Pettigrew. Power, Quay, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, and Walcott.

Democrats who voted against it were: Messrs. Brice, Caffery, Gorman, McPherson, Mitchell (Wis.), Murphy, Pal-mer, Smith, and Vilas. The three Populists, Messrs. Allen,

Kyle, and Peffer, voted for it. Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.), annot Y.), announced his pair with Mr. Dixon (Rep., R. I.).

Other Business Disposed Of. A joint resolution, heretofore introduced by Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.), for the appointment of a commission to be com-posed of the Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary of War, and the Attorney-Gen-eral, for the settlement of the claims and counter-claims between the United States Government and the State of Tenpessee, arising out of the transfer of railroads, was taken up and passed. Mr. Teller gave notice that he would try to get the McGarrahan bill up for

action next Monday. action next Monday.

After a short executive session, the doors were re-opened at 3:20, and legislative business was resumed and continued until 4:10, when the Senate ad-

journed until Monday. No business of general importance was transacted after the executive session.

The seigniorage bill cannot reach the President before Monday, as it was not staned by the presiding officers of the

LABOR DIFFICULTIES.

Rioting Street Rallway Strikers-Further

Trouble in ew Jersey. NEW YORK, March 15.-The employes on the Steinway street railroads, running from Hunters Point to Steinway, Long Island City, went out on a strike early this morning.

Assistant Superintendent Cosgrove received a severe scalp wound from a pis-tol shot fired into the offices of the Steinway Traction Company this morning. At the time of the shot Superintendent Moulton and Assistant Superintendent Cosgrove were standing in the office

A noisy crowd of strikers was without when a bullet crashed through the win dow and struck Mr. Cesgrove on the head. Fortunately the shot was a glanc-ing one, and he may survive. A physician ws summoned, who dressed Cos-grove's wound, and after bandaging up his head, sent him home.

More trouble is feared, and the police are held in reserve, as the strikers threat-en violence if there is any attempt to move the cars.

The company was taken unawares this morning, when 100 men struck and cut the trolley wires and tore up the track in some places, others blockading the road with wagons, paving-stones, and other

An effort to cut down expenses was the cause of the trouble. Some men were disreduced. Employes were obliged to work

extra hours, and were given but fifteen minutes for lunch. This afternoon he strikers cut down more trolley wirest and the police had to use their clobe to scatter them.

PHILLIPSHURG N. J. March 15.—The strike among the full bands in this city Tuesday might continued to-day with more threatening aspect. At least 1,000 men, women, and cirls are now out. This morning twenty-five deputy sheriffs were sworn in at the request of the mill owners, as they feared trouble before night.

The strikers stand arm and declare they

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY MARCH 16 1894.

The strikers stand arm and declare they will resist with force any attempt on the part of the owners to fill places vacated by the strikers. The mill owners have advertised for hands, offering to pay more wages than they have paid the old hands. Superintendent Larged said this mornion. wages than they have paid the old hands.
Superintendent Larned said this morning that he intends to win the strike at any cost. Few hands went to work unmolested this morning, several of the workingmen being seized upon by the strikers and saverely handled.

ingmen being seized upon by the strikers and severely handled.

Mayor Davis has instructed the police department to have a competent force of men in readings in case assistance is needed by the deputy sheriffs, should there be trouble in the mills.

PATERSON, N. J., March 15.—The striking silk weavers are quiet this morning. They have made no disturbance thus far to-day. They are loltering about

thus far to-day. the streets discussing the situation, and are out in full force. So are the police The strikers are in an usly mood, and it will not require much to cause another outbreak. No arrests have been made since last night.

BROKE L.S BUCKY BARRIERS.

A Reservoir Constructed of Solid Masonry in Idahy Bursts.

reservoir has broken its rocky barriers and is sweeping down upon the ranches after dark a dense mass of humanity and villages, carrying destruction and

and villages, carrying destruction and ruin in its path.

This reservoir was constructed of solid masonry at the head of Indian creek, and was heretofore thought to be a vertiable Gibraltar. Hyde & Jackson, New York capitalists, built the reservoir as a water supply for an orcherd farm of 640 acres that was recently set out in Idaho prunes, and bonded for \$81.00. The reservoir covered 500 acres of last, and was said to contain water sufficient to irrigate many thousand acres. It can \$50,000.

The country between Rysuka and Caidwell is all under water. Every railroad bridge between Nampa and Rysuka is washed out, and many miles of railroad recent.

washed out, and many miles of railroad tracks submerged, which will prevent trains from running over the Union Pa-cilic short line for many days.

The dam broke about noon, and mes-sengers were sent at break-neck speed on

horseback to warn settlers and urge fami-lies to hasten to places of safety. A mighty wall of water came sweeping down Indian creek, bearing on its bosom horses, p, caives, barns, and farming uten-and submerging wheat farms. Citizens of Nampa, a little town on the

short line, saw the approach of the devastating waters, and fled to high ground. Soon all the lower part of the town, in-cluding the railroad tracks, was under water from five to twenty feet deep. Fifty houses af least are ruined and many families are without shelter and

being furnished to those in need.

It is reported here that two men were drowned, one while stempting to save his property, and another who rushed to

mied with heavy cains, which Yeas—Allen, Bare, Berry, Blackburn,
Blanchard, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke,
Coquitt, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, Gordon, George, Hansbrough, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, Lindsay,
part of Idaho has had the heaviest fall of This and, melting raphily, it filled the creeks

and burst the dum.

Manager Clark was telegraphed for and went as fast as possible to the scene of disaster. So far Mountain Home reser-voir is safe, but fears are felt that it

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations; Capt. E. O. Matthews, to be chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy De-

and Yarus and Ducks, May Deent.

Shields, collector of customs, disfloorfolk and Portsmouth.

Gardenhore, surveyor of customs,
of Chattanoosa, Tenn.
masters: Virkmia—W. W. Degge,
of South Carolina—Abel A. Candy,
of South Carolina—Abel A. Candy,
of South Carolina—Abel GeorB. Price, Macon.
B. Price, Macon.
Green Stevenson, of Illinois; Henry
of Alabama; Philip V. Mohun,
of Survenson, of Illinois; Henry
on, of Survenson, of Illinois; Henry
on, of Survenson, of Illinois; William J.
of New York, and Samuel Meof South Carolina, to be assistant
oters in the navy.

Gowan, of South Carolina, to be assistant paymasters in the navy.

Adoloù O. Menocal, of the District of Columbia, and Richard C. Hollyday, of Maryland, to be civil engineers in the navy: Passed Assistant Paymaster C. M. Ray, to be paymaster in the navy: Capt. L. A. Beardsiee, commodore: Commodore Henry Class, captain; Lieutenant Commander J. H. Dayton, commander; Lieutenant T. B. Mason, lieutenant commander; lieutenants junior grades, H. S. Knapp and W. L. Rogers, lieutenants, Also a number of army promotions.

Spicy Personalities. ANNAPOLIS, MD. March 15.-The Hayes Assessment bill was killed in the House to-day by a vote of 58 to 31. The nall was crowded. Several members exdained their votes, and indulged in spley ersonalities. Sensational charges were nade against "political parasites" and "corrupt rings." After the bill had been tabled a motion to reconsider the vote and to table that motion was made. The friends of the measure filibustered for an hour amid great excitement, but were defeated by the decisive vote of 58 to 2

> ___ A Lynching in Pennsylvania,

STROUDSBURG, PA., March 15.—Richard Puryear, who murdered Christian Ehelers, near Tannersville, about a month ago, escaped from jail here this morning. A large crowd gathered, and Puryear was caught in Cherry Hollow woods. He fought desperately, but was overpowered and taken to Palmer's island by the mob, where a rope was obtained and the murderer hauged to a tree until dead.

Da Gama to go to Portugal. LISBON, March 15.—According to dis-patches received here from Rio to-day Admiral Da Gama is on board the Portoguese war ship Mindello, with five hun-dred of his sailors and marines. Dis-

brought to Portugal. Virginia's National Banks. WASHINGTON D. C., March IX—The return of the condition of national banks in the State of Virginia on the 28th of February last shows the reserve to have been 24.14 per cent.; loans and discounts, \$14,88,000; lawful money reserved, \$1,730,000; surpus fund, \$2,055,000; individual deposits, \$11,325,000.

patches say that the refugees will be

Movements of War Ships.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The United States steamship Concord arrived at Manula, Phillipine Islands. She will ultimately join the Behring Sea fleet. The Chicago has sailed from Smyrna for Gibraltar, touching at Turkish ports on the way. She will probably work her way out of the Meditersnean Sea by the time the warm weather comes. The practice ship Bancroft has arrived at Norfolk, Va.

A Warrant for the Arrest of the Stubborn Old Executive... History of the Trouble-Defied the Courts,

DENVER, COL., March 15.-The political fight waged by Governor Waite culminated to-day in the most exciting scenes, and mob violence was imminent many times during the day. Fortunately the common citizen was calm and collected, and the prempt action of leading citizens in leaving their business and appearing in solid bodies to beg for time to consider the situation carefully, caused a delay that probably prevented bloodshed, rioting, and the assassination of Governor Waite. In all probability had a shot been fired a mob would quickly have formed that would have captured the Governor before official assistance could have rescued him. At 6 o'clock the in-telligence that the Governor had called on General McCook to preserve the peace, settled all fears of a contest between the militia and the police, backed by as fearless a lot of deputies sworn in by the sheriff as could possibly be gather-BOISE CITY, IDAHO, March 15.—News ed together. "Soapy" Smith's crowd of bas reached this city that Indian Creek sports had been sworn in as deputies, and they were placed at the hall to await further orders. From 2 o'clock until long and upon the streets adjacent. They cheered and chaffed and joked, yet did not hesitate to express indignation at

the gluntion.

On Fourteenth street the First Regiment of the Colorado National Guards stood flanking the Chaffee Light Artillery, consisting of four Gatting guns, with calesons filled with ammunition. Their position commanded the entire front of the hall, and at one time the militia was under motion to attack the hall, when the arrival of Secretary Lorenz with a message from the Clovernor, stayed the attack. This was for a half hour's delay to permit another conference, look-

ing towards a peaceful settlement.

From that time on, until the United States troops were called out, the most intense anxiety prevailed. All sorts of the control of the rumors floated about. The sheriff issued an order to arrest the militia and take their arms away. A friend of the deposed members of the fire and police board went out of the City Hall to apply for a

warrant to arrest the Governor.

Committees of the most influential citizens were arguing with the board, with the militia, with the Governor, and with the police, but nothing was accomplished. The Governor declared he would order the inflitta to fire upon the Cit-Hall regardless of the crowd of specia tors, and the police board within as solid ty maintained their position to regist tack. The police stood with guns in ba ready to charge if necessary, and Chief of Police Stone said he would die before he would surrender. Meanwhile business was practically suspended, and crowds gathered on every corner and upon the tops of adjacent buildings.

Waite Determined to Have His Way. Soon after 6 o'clock this evening Chief of Police Stone received a telephone message from Gen. McCook, stating that he serving order. Soon after T. M. Patterson asked on bensif of the Governor for a committee of arbitration, but the City Hall people declined the offer, saying that they had made a similar offer early in the day and it had been refused. Then an attorney for the Governor made a similar request, and it was also declined. It attorney for the Governor made a similar request, and it was also declined. It was not till this morning that the people realized the extent of the trouble, and the determination of Governor Waite to have his way regardless of courts. When they read in the morning papers that he had ordered out the militia they were loady to believe each they had to were loath to believe even then that any trouble of a serious rature would arise, but as the day passed the fears of all

began to fise.

As early as 9 o'clock this morning the curious spectators began to assemble around the city ball building, and by it o'clock Larimer and Fourteenth streets for a block in each direction was literally control to the control of the packed. At 10 o'clock two wagon loads of breech-loading shot-guns and ammuni-tion were unloaded at police headquarters in the city hall. The department was now equipped with a shot-gun and two Colt's 45-calibre revolvers for each man, in addition to the regulation club. A quantity of dynamite cartridges was also stored in the police vaults in readiness for an

Will Give Him "Blood to the Bridles."

"We will fold the city hall against all attacks from the outside if it takes dynamite to do it," was the expression of Chief of Police Stone. "We have 10 men on duty, and they will be here as long as they are needed. If the Governor wants blood to the bridles' we will give it to him, but he cannot have the city hall." By noon the crowd about the armory was nearly or quite as great as that at was nearly or quite as great as that at the city hall, and when the millamen began to arrive they found it difficult to make their way to headquarters. The militia started from the armory promptly at 12 o'clock. Adjutant-General Tarsney was in command, assisted by Brigadier-General Brooks

General Brooks.

At 3:15 P. M. Brigadier-General Brooks, accompanied by four aldes-de-camp, rode up to the city hall and stated that the Governor's orders must be obeyed. Governor Waite remained in his private rooms to be presented all day, and admitted at the Douglass all day, and admitted no one but his closest friends until a committee of citizens from the Chamber Commerce called upon him late in the

my way. This was the situation when General McCook asserted his position and pre-pared to preserve the peace. History of the Trouble.

The history of the trouble dates back some weeks. The crisis was delayed be-The history of the trouble dates back some weeks. The crisis was delayed because the Governor preferred to wait until the extra session was ended before he acted. To understand the situation it must be known that some years ago the citizens of Denver asked the Legislature to give them a new charter that would take the police, fire, and public works departments out of the hands of the municipality and put it in the hands of boards appointed by the Governor. It was believed that this would result in removing the matter from the corruption of politics. Governor Waite had shown a desire to make these departments subserve his political ambitions, and has tried to make all of them political boards, filled with Populist followers. The Board of Fire and Police has been changed repeatedly to suit his whims. Two resisted, but the Governor won his case besisted, but the Governor won his case besisted, but the Governor won his case before the Supreme Court, which declared that he could remove for cause. When he demanded the removal of Members

Martin and Orr recently they refused to go until the courts should so decide. Governor Waite, relying upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the first case, did not ask of the courts how to proceed. He declared that the members had violated their trust by placing special policemen at gambling houses contrary to law, and he appointed two new members. The deposed members applied to the law, and he appointed two new members. The deposed members applied to the District Court and obtained a temporary injunction to restrain the Governor, the Mayor, and the new members from taking possession of the office of the Police and Pire Board by force. This was objected to, but after arguments had been heard, ladde Graham declined to sensor that.

the injunction, and so issued last night his order to the muitia.

Judge Graham declined to remove the in-junction. Then, after several days' delib-eration, the Governor decided to ignore

During the excitement around the City Hall a man named Hyles fell from his perch on a storm-door entrance to the hall striking head first, upon the pavement, fracturing his skull. He will die. It is said that a warrant for the arrest of Governor Waite has been sworn out and will be served by a posse of deputy shariffs to night. sheriffs to-night.

United States Troops Arriv DENVER COL. March 15.—8:46 P. M.— The United States troops have arrived from Fort Logan, and are under command

of General McCook.

General Brooks, of the State troops, says the old Fire and Police Board will be given an opportunity to fight or quit.

The regular troops, 609 strong, arrived at the Union Depot at 8:15 by a special train from Fort Logan. The militia was some book to the armery, and at 2 sent back to the armory, and at 9 o'clock Gen. McCook ordered the troops to bivouae at the depot until morning. He has held a conference with Governor Walte, at which Adjutant-General Tarsey and Brigadier-General Brooks, of the Colorado National Guard, were pres-

at. The monster crowds are slowly dispersing, and the police have gone out on their regular beats. No mob violence is

now anticipated. Late to-night Governor Waite issued an Late to-night Governor Waite issued an order calling out every company of militia in the State. They are to come to Denver immediately, ready to act. The Colorado Guards, consisting of two regiments, one with headquarters here, and the other in Pueblo. The entire force can muster probably 1.20 men. The Governor says the companies here are not sufficient to cope with the crowds and the police force. They cannot reach Denver before Saturday. The sheriff will attempt to cause the arrest of the Governor, Adto cause the arrest of the Governor, Adjutant-General Tarsney, and Brigadier-General Brooks early to-morrow morning.
The United States troops will remain in the city till peace is assured, and the prominent men will continue to urge peaceable means of settlement.

As Governor Waite seems insensible to arguments looking to arbitration, peace can come about only by the withdrawal of the City Hall people, or by some ac-tion of the courts that will restrain the The situation now looks serious for to-

COSTLY ERROR CORRECTED.

The Wilson Bill Imposed no Tax on Tobacco and Licenses. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15 .- The present discussion of the tariff bill in the full committee, although not producing many changes in the schedules, is bringing to light some extraordinary defects in the bill. One of these was discovered yesterday, which, had it not been found out in time, would have reduced the revenue yielding power of the bill by up-wards of \$19,000,000. The last page of the bill, as made public by the Senate, is a long distance from the first, but the legislation found in the last few paragraphs controls, the controls the whole bill. One paragraphs, section 102, provides "that an act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes, approved October 1, 1830, and all acts and parts of acts and parts of acts not inconsistent with this

ct, are hereby repealed."
This was an absolute repeal of the Mc-Kinley law, and Senator Vest in com-mittee yesterday moved that it be stricken out for very obvious reasons. The inter-nal-revenue tax on tobacco, manufactured tobacco, all the regulations as to license taxes, and the sale of leaf tobacco are ontained in the McKinley law, and noth ing is said about them in the Wilson bill The intention was, of course, to permit the present law to stand in those re-spects. Had not the sweeping character of the repealing clause been detected in time these provisions of the McKinley act would have been wiped out and the Government would have found itself poweriess to collect a dollar of internal-revenue tax on manufactured tobacco, except in the shape of cigars and cigarettes. The free leaf provisions would also have been eliminated from the present law, Secretary Carlisie and Assistant Secre

tary Hamiin were in consultation with the Senate Committee on Finance this afternoon concerning the administrative features of the tariff bill. It is understood that Mr. Carlisle coincided with some of the opinions expressed by the Republican members of the committee that some amendments of this portion of the bill should be made. The Republicans are attacking the administrative part of the bill wherever it is materially different from the existing law, which they claim is as good a system as can be devised.

The opinion is gaining ground that the bill will be reported to the Senate on Tuesday next. No agreement has been made, but the Republican members will not object, providing they are granted the following two weeks to make pre-paration for the debate before it shall begin, and it now appears probable that this concession will be granted. Mr. William Lamb, of Norfolk, in be-

Mr. William Lamb, of Norfolk, in behalf of the bituminous coal interests, has requested Senator Voorbees to have the following alterations made in the text of the Wilson bill, which to not change the schedule, but will prevent any misconstruction of the intention of the law: Instead of coal, bituminous and shale, forty cents per ton to read "coal, bituminous and shale, forty cents per ton of forty cents per ton to read con, intume nous and shale, forty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, cigity pounds to the bushel," and instead of coal, slack or culm, fifteen cents per ton, read "coal, The result was a failure to get him to consent to anything.

"I shall order the militia to fire," he reiterated. "The people may assassinate me if they will, but I propose to have

WILL TRY A CENTERBOARD.

Lord Dunraven Not Convinced of a Keel Boat's Superiority. LONDON, March 15-The Times this

morning announces that Lord Dunraven, owner of the cutter Valkyrie that was defeated last year by the Vigilant in the races for the America's cup, has bought the yacht Dragoon, which was the crack of fast season's twenty-raters. It adds that Lord Dunraven intends to fit the Dragoon with a centreboard, in order to test the relative merits of a keel and

test the relative merits of a keel and cantreboard.
This he will do instead of building a new twenty-rater with a centreboard. He will race the dragoon against the Deirdre, the next best twenty-rater. The Times says it is an open secret that Lord Dunraven still has his eye on the America's cup. The result of this experiment with the Dragoon will determine the model of the racing craft that he will build in the event of deciding to make another attempt to capture the cup.

DA GAMA TRANSFERRED.

HE IS NOW ON ROARD THE PORTU-GURSE WAR-SHIP.

Auxlous to go Aboard a British War. Ship. Peixoto May Demand His Surrender. Unit d States Firet,

(Copyright, 1894, by the United Press.) RIO DE JANEIRO, March E.-The Americans who helped man the Government's war ships, were paid off to-day. They will leave the city on the first ship sailing from this port for New York, F. A. Brisley, who commanded the crew of the dynamite gun, aboard the Nictheroy, was disrated at Bahia, because he kept the gun out of order. The Government officers suspected him of being a traitor, and purposely rendering

the gun useless. Da Goma Tean bered to Another Ship. The French war ship Magon, on which Admirat Da Gama sought refuge, just prior to the surrender of the insurgent fleet, cruised off the coast for a short time and then returned to port. She transferred Da Gama and eight other insurgent officers to the Portuguese warship and then put out again. Several hours later, a French mail steamer was stopped as she was leaving port, probably because the F-derial authorities suspected that she carried the insurgent Admiral. The Captain proved to the satisfaction of the Brazilians, however, that none of the insurgents were aboard her.

May D-mand the Sur-wader. The French war ship Magon, on which

May Demand His Sur, ender President Pelxote and his cabinet are considering whether or not they will demand from the Portuguese the surrender of Da Gama. It is known that the insurgent Admiral was more anxious to get an asylum under the British flag, which has been more or loss at his service since the beginning of hostflitles. He applied for passage aboard a steamer of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, whose vessels ply between South Ameri-can peris and Southampton, but the capain declined to carry him.

The Nictherey's dynamite gan is to be

on Saturday. V raine of an Eye Witness, The Abbe Le Rebourse, who is attach-

The United States warships will sail

mounted at Fort Santa Cruz.

ed to the Church of the Maddeline, was standing near the inner swinging doors when the explosion occurred. His version of the affair is this:

The man carrying the bomb had passed through the main enthance, with the stream of worshippers, who were pouring into the church, and was about to pass the swinging doors. He had his hands in his coat pockets. One of the doors. in his coat pockets. One of the doors, sed by a person passing through, re bounded violently and struck the man on the arm. The blow caused him to draw his hand from his pocket, and with it came the bomb, which fell upon the floor. Then came the explosion, which hurled persons near by in all directions.

The M .n Horriby Muthated, When order was rentored enough to enable an investigation to be made, the body of the man who carried the bomb was found lying just outside the swing-ing doors. His clothing had been torn into shreds, while the walls, the door, and the clothing of many who stood near were bespattered with blood and fearments of the man's death, Upon examination of the horribly mutilated body, a number of naite and bits of iron, with which the bemb had been charged, were found embedded. found embedded in the fiesh and in a A revolver was

Had Pto ogrephs of Anarchists. ew articles in his pockets, Upon the body was found a pocketbook, which contained a number of clippings from newspapers, together with photographs of the Anarchists Ravachol, Vallant, Leping. Anarchists Ravachol, Vallant, Lepine, and Raynal. The men arrested have been arraigned before a magistrate, and are now undergoing examination.

FOR A DECIMAL STRIPM.

An Important Conference of English Commercial Radies.

LONDON, March 15,-At the special conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, which met to-day in order to consider the question of recommending the adoption of a decimal system of colu-age, weights, and measures, as well as other matters of interest to the commercial community, the Postmaster-Jeneral, the Right Hon. Arnold Morley, said, re-ferring to the American mails, that he would be guided solely by the question as to which route was of the greatest ad-vantage to the greatest number of people in the United Kingdom.

In the United Kingfom.

The conference was called as a result of repeated resolutions of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in favor of the adoption of a decimal system of coinage, weights, and measures, as well as to consider other matters of interest to business men and others. So far as the system of coinage is concerned, the meeting will be asked to decide what specific units in each asked to decide what specific units case should be recommended to the Goy-

ernment for adoption.

Mr. T. Walter Harding, president of the
Leeds Chamber of Commerce, has leaved
a pamphlet on the subject, in which he
points out that the weights and measures
part of the subject presents it it d fibrilly because of the whole civilize i world, except the British Empire, the United States and Russia, have adopted the system of decimal weights and measures, and that in every case the system adopted has been the metric system, which is in use by over 400,000,000 of people with whom Great British does about 65 her cent, of her foreign trude. Mr. Harding argues in favor of the adoption of the metric system, and adds that there can be little doubt that the United States and Russia would follow Great British's example if she adopted the metric system.

MIDDLESROROUGH, KY., March E.—
The trouble at the mines this marriag continues. Night before last like Miller, a union man, shot and killed Hill, a minumon man Miller escaped vesterday Bill Lasley shot and seriously wounded H. Collins. Lasley was a Knight of Labor and Collins was a non-unionist. Kentucky Mining Troubles.

The Shoot at Riverion. PHILADELPHIA, March 15,-In the big shooting match at Riverton to-day, McAllister, of New York, killed 84 out of the first 100 pigeons, and Work, of Philadelphia, 83.

Telegrapi le trevities. The Savannah Cotton Mills have posted a reduction of 10 per cent, in wakes. The spinners have quit work, and the owners may close the mill, throwing 100 operatives out of employment.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—For Virginia: Rain, probably followed by fair by noon, variable winds.

For North Carolina and South Carolina: Showers in the early morning, probably clearing during the day in the interior, variable winds.

BANGE OF TREBMOMETER. The following was the range of thermometer at The Times office ye day: 9 A. M., 42; 12 M., 55; 3 P. M. 65; 8 P. M., 60; 13 M., 56.